

Englishmen love peace, and try to avoid war as much as possible. But when they have once made up their minds for war, no other nation will be found more prepared for war than they. The natives of India are under the impression that the English dread the Russians and are afraid lest the Amir should make an alliance with the latter. But they are quite mistaken in this. An idea of the strength of Russia may be formed from the success which has attended her arms in the present war. The Afghans are an ignorant people. A good military discipline is unknown to them. Their arms are very bad. The English have possibly no equal in the world for the combination of the Russian power and the Amir.

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

### POUNCE AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 13th October, 1877.

commence hostilities against the Russians in Central Asia. But the Amir is not likely to comply with this request of the

C A B U L.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 9th October says

that the Turkish envoy is said to have

been received by the Amir of Kabul

with honour and respect becoming his

rank, but that the Afghans, who assembled in large numbers

to witness his entry, were heard to utter unfavourable remarks

about him. They said that he was not a true Mussulman, because

he dined with, and after the fashion of, unbelievers;

that the object of his mission was to promote English interests;

and that to all intents and purposes he was a British agent.

They might have uttered such remarks, because they are a

grossly ignorant people and know nothing of the improvements

that are going on in the world in these days. The

Turks certainly do not share the views of the Afghans and

Mussulmans of India regarding Englishmen. The Turks con-

sider Englishmen as their intimate friends. In fact the two

nations are animated by friendly feelings towards each other.

Circulation,  
343 copies.



Englishmen love peace, and try to avoid war as much as possible. But when they have once made up their minds for war no other nation will be found more prepared for war than they. The natives of India are under the impression that the English dread the Russians and are afraid lest the Amir should make an alliance with the latter. But they are quite mistaken in this. An idea of the strength of Russia may be formed from the success which has attended her arms in the present war. The Afghans are an ignorant people. A good military discipline is unknown to them. Their arms are very bad. The English can have possibly nothing to fear from a combination of the Russian power and the Amir.

No material results can be expected to accrue from the Turkish embassy to Cabul. The chief object which the embassy has in view must be to cause a diversion of the strength of Russia opposed to Turkey by inducing the Afghans to commence hostilities against the Russians in Central Asia. But the Amir is not likely to comply with this request of the Sultan. Secondly, it may be the wish of the Porte that the Amir should not enter into a friendly alliance with the Czar. But to warn him of the danger of an alliance with Russia is quite superfluous. He is fully alive to the danger. He has seen with his own eyes the subversion of several Muhaminadan principalities in Central Asia by Russia. He will never suffer himself to be duped by Russian intrigue. His recent conduct towards the English Government resembles the conduct of a boy who tries to threaten his father into compliance with his wishes, saying that in case of refusal he will poison himself. But this kind of threat is of no avail. The Government of India has no wish to annex Afghanistan to its dominions. But of course it wishes that peace should prevail on the frontier, that Afghanistan and Central Asia should dread its power, and that all the routes should be kept open for trade and commerce. Even if the Amir threatens to poison himself or to go to war against it, it cannot give up



these objects which it justly seeks to obtain. Lastly, the Turkish envoy may also advise the Amir that he should keep up his friendship with the Government of India. The Government of India is quite willing to maintain its friendly relations with him. It will also have no objection to aid him with money and arms, as it used to do before. But it must necessarily require a guarantee that the Amir will stick to those conditions on which that aid is granted to him. It is really difficult to decide what that guarantee should be. If the Turkish envoy succeeds in settling this point, his visit to Cabul will prove to be a perfect godsend to the Amir.

#### TURKEY.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 9th October publishes a contri-

Circulation,  
230 copies.

The Eastern policy of England.

England in the form of a *ghazal*. The *ghazal* is preceded by a short letter addressed to the *Oudh Punch*. The writer signs himself "England." The letter is written in that form of Urdu which those Englishmen who are not well educated in Urdu and who cannot properly pronounce those letters of the Persian alphabet which have no exact equivalent letters in sound in the English alphabet, generally speak.

The first part of each verse in the *ghazal* is addressed to Russia, and the second part to Turkey.

#### Russia.

#### Turkey.

O! Czar, your advance should be quicker. You should harass the Russians still more.

You can do what you like without interfering with our interests. The Christians should be subjected to still greater cruelty.

Islam should be extirpated in Europe. Your advance in the field should be steady.

The Turks have deserted their houses, and therefore this opportunity should be seized to plunder their houses. Take care, the Russians intend doing you more harm yet.

We are much pleased with any atrocities committed by you against the Turks. We are very sorry for the atrocities committed upon you by the villains.



these objects which it justly seeks to obtain. <sup>Russia</sup> <sup>Turkey</sup>  
 There is no Turkish army in the field to oppose you, therefore you should rapidly advance. <sup>We are about to send more troops (to aid you).</sup>  
 The Plevna disaster is not of much consequence. <sup>You should kill the wicked Russians in greater numbers on the banks of the Danube.</sup>  
 Don't be discouraged, all Europe is ready to assist you. <sup>You should weaken still more the power of mischievous Russia.</sup>  
 We are willing to desert our old friend for your sake. <sup>We cherish now stronger friendly feelings towards you than formerly.</sup>  
 We are related to you while, we have no sort of connection with Turkey. <sup>We will collect more money for you by subscription.</sup>

Circulation  
220 copies.

Circulation  
220 copies.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Mr. Gladstone, be more emphatic in your declamations. Lord Salisbury, write in stronger terms.

**NATIVE STATES.**  
 The *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 6th October complains that the present system of exacting postage on letters in the Patiala State is very unsatisfactory. The council of regency should introduce the use of postage stamps in Patiala as in Kashmir.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 6th October, referring to Mr. Heenan's case, says that the Anglo-Indian press asserts that Mr. Heenan did not intentionally kill the native, and therefore the sentence of imprisonment passed on the murderer is not inadequate. But the particulars of the case, as they have been published, place it beyond dispute that the case was one of wilful homicide. The editor then quotes the report of the case as it appeared in the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 20th September (vide the *Selections* for the week ending the 6th October, 1877, page 690). We are really at a loss to understand on what grounds the court has sentenced him to one and a half years' imprisonment only. The native press can justly accuse the court of indicting a quite inadequate punishment.



upon the European murderer. We are really surprised to find that even under the wise and just administration of Lord Lytton, English offenders are not adequately punished by the courts of justice, and natives are killed by Europeans with perfect immunity like hens and pigeons. If the stated particulars of the case are as we have received them, the Government should take immediate notice of the case.

The same paper agrees with its contemporary, the *Aligarh Institution Gazette*, in noticing the need of a Muhammadan marriage and divorce registration Act in Upper India, like the one in force in Bengal.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 6th October withdraws the complaints which he published in the same paper of the 22nd September, about the unjust assessment of the license tax in Rámghat, Bulandshahr district (*vide the Selections* for the week ending the 29th September, 1877, page 670). A second list has now been made public by the tahsili office, containing the names of those traders who were omitted in the first list by mistake. Some of those men, who were heavily assessed by the committee, have also had the rates lowered by the collector.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 5th October, referring to its previous article remonstrating against the appointment of honorary magistrates (*vide the Selections* for the week ending 29th September, 1877, pages 672 and 673), says that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab speaks favourably of the work done by honorary magistrates in his review of the report on the administration of criminal justice for 1876. Our own opinion regarding the working of the institution of honorary magistrates, as it will be gathered from the article above referred to, is diametrically opposed to that of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour has observed that

Circulation,  
220 copies.

Circulation,  
212 copies.

Circulation,  
220 copies.



commissioners and deputy commissioners speak favourably of the work and popularity of honorary magistrates, while but own conviction is that honorary magistrates are quite unpopular with the people. His Honour considers it desirable that boards of magistrates should exercise the power of summary trial more largely than heretofore, while we recommend the abolition of these boards. The point at issue between ourselves and the Lieutenant-Governor is, whether honorary magistrates enjoy popularity with the people, and whether impartial justice is administered by them. The Lieutenant-Governor states on the authority of commissioners and deputy commissioners that honorary magistrates are popular with the people. The favourable reports submitted

by deputy commissioners regarding these officers may be accounted for on one of two grounds. (1.)—The deputy commissioners do not familiarly mix with the people, and have therefore no knowledge of popular feelings and sentiments on any subject. They mix only with a particular class of people, whose interest it is to hide the real state of things. The present deputy commissioner of Amritsar speaks very highly of his honorary magistrates. But he would find himself at a loss if he were asked on what grounds he is satisfied that they dispense impartial justice. They generally win the good-will of deputy commissioners by their low cringing and fawning.

(2.)—It is not advisable to mention the cause which induces some deputy commissioners to speak favourably of honorary magistrates. The natives, specially the rich and uneducated among them, are very fond of making a fair show of their power, and are consequently ready to do anything to obtain the office of honorary magistrate.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 9th October, says that a chaplain is allowed to preach a sermon to a European convict condemned to the gallows immediately before the time that he is hanged. The Government should grant this indulgence to native convicts also. It is to be regretted that

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Circulation,  
212 copies.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



our just Government makes a distinction between Europeans and natives in everything.

The *Ranībī Akhbar* of the 6th October, published an article, contributed by a lower subordinate of the Indus and Delhi State Railway, complaining of the grievances of the lower subordinate service (sic). A very invidious distinction exists between the European and native servants of this department. Officers of the lower subordinate service get only Rs. 12 a month as horse allowance, while those of the upper subordinate service, being generally Europeans, get Rs. 30 a month as horse allowance. Do the horses of the latter eat gold and silver while those of the former eat grass? The pay of the lower subordinates, specially those of the lowest grade, is so low that it can hardly suffice for the personal expenses of a respectable man, to say nothing of his family. The pay of native doctors and medical pupils ranges between Rs. 12 and Rs. 20. They have to pass a hard examination. They belong to the military department and are always subject to a code of strict rules. They are generally appointed to serve in those places where prices always rule high. Some indulgences have been granted to lower subordinates serving in the State Railway department, but they are made to depend on such hard conditions as very few men can fulfil. No favour, either in the shape of a reward or an increase of pay, was shown by the Government on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial darbar to native doctors in civil employ. They enjoy no holiday throughout the year, neither on Sundays nor any festival days. They get travelling allowance at the rate of one anna a mile only, although they get two annas a mile while they serve in the military department. The term hospital assistants applied to native doctors is very objectionable, because the same term may also be applied to sweepers and other menial servants serving in a hospital. Even jamādārs and subhādārs are allowed seats at darbars, but native doctors have to stand like common soldiers.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Circulation,  
132 copies.

Circulation,  
230 copies.



Circulation,  
300 copies.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 8th October, complains of the misbehaviour

The misbehaviour of the Deputy Commissioner of the Deputy Commissioner of Sagar. The panchait was convened with the consent of the deputy commissioner. It was attended by the greatest bankers and zamindars of the city. According to the established usage the head panch commenced asking questions from a witness of the plaintiff, but the defendant's pleader also began to put questions to the witness. The plaintiff, thinking the action of the pleader to be illegal, asked him not to put any questions to the witness. The deputy commissioner got angry with the plaintiff, abused him, and stood up from his seat with a ruler in one hand to beat him. This act of the deputy commissioner suits more closely the conduct of the early propagators of the Muham-

madan faith whose motto was "might is right," than that of the officers of the English Government which has granted liberty to all its subjects. The *Akhbar-i-Tamannā* of the 10th October, says that the amalgamation of all the leading newspapers of Oudh, with the exception of the *Oudh Akhbar*, have condemned the administrative union of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. The *Oudh Akhbar* alone approves the amalgamation. It also abuses its contemporaries of Oudh to silence them and thus indirectly seeks to ruin the people.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

EDUCATION  
The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 6th October, says that Mr. Kirkpatrick, the head-master of the drawing-master of the Amritsar upper school, has suspended by the head-master, Bābū Kālā Mall, drawing-master, from his office, on two charges, first, that Bābū Kālā Mall is unfit for his work, secondly, that he is impertinent. In refutation of the first charge the editor observes that Bābū Kālā Mall was educated at the Thomson Engineering College, Roorkee, and passed the first class overseer examination. He was also

Circulation,  
220 copies.

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teacher for some time at the college. At the request of the Panjáb Government his services were placed at the disposal of the Government, and he was appointed the drawing-master of the Amritsar upper school. His pupils have been successfully passing the examinations, and he has often been praised by the educational officers for his ability and success. Hence it must be inferred that either these officers were insincere in praising him, or that Mr. Kirkpatrick is wrong in condemning him for incapacity. The second charge that Bábá Khará Mull is impertinent is also wholly unfounded. He being an English educated man, has all the character for truthfulness and freedom which are the characteristic features of English education. The editor then quotes an extract from the report of Mr. Pearson about the Government upper school, Gujrat, for 1875-76, of which Mr. Kirkpatrick was head-master for some time. Mr. Pearson indirectly finds fault with Mr. Kirkpatrick for his want of popularity and other qualifications as a teacher.

#### F A M I N E.

The *Mashri-Qaisar* of the 7th October says that the Anglo-Indian press without taking into consideration the vast area of India used to cast the evil eye upon its population, which aggregates 250 millions. The Anglo-Indian press used to say that the population of India is excessive, and therefore the surplus population should be exported to plant new colonies. By the ill-luck of India and the ominous advent of Europeans in India, the product of food grain has fallen off here; and owing to drought the crops have also been lost this year, like the wealth and the good fortune of the country. The lives of the 250 millions of India are now in a very precarious state. The English nation lays claim to greater philanthropy. It now remains to be seen how our tender-hearted Government acquits itself in its present trying situation. A mere tour performed by Sir Richard Temple or the Viceroy in the famine-stricken provinces cannot of itself



produce any good. It is a mark of mere flattery to praise the famine administration of the Government until it does not provide relief to the sufferers in a way acceptable to the people. The enormous wealth and greatness which England has derived from the acquisition of India cannot be overrated. Now that 250 millions of India are afflicted by a horrible famine, is it right that England should keep her mountains of gold buried underground? If these unlimited treasures of wealth are not utilized on this occasion, will they be used on the day of judgment? The human sympathy exhibited by the Government cannot be called perfect, while it employs all men, the respectable and learned as well as the ignorant, peasants, shoemakers, sweepers and other low classes of people in one mass as labourers at the relief works, while it exacts the full day's work from each man, and pays only half an anna or an anna as his daily wages, while it allows those who do not like to work at the relief works to shift for themselves. Thousands of men will prefer death to working at the relief camps. Some other kind of work should have been started for the sufferers belonging to the respectable classes of the community. Gratuitous relief should have been provided for the weak and sickly. The Government will not deserve praise nor the lives of the people be saved, until the Government spends millions sterling from the Imperial treasury, providing relief in a way acceptable to the people. The English Government and its rich British subjects are not yet fully acquainted with the miseries of the people, probably because the Government loves its Indian subjects less than its English subjects.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavi-vachan Sudha* of the 8th October, calls upon the Hindus to memorialise the Government, remonstrating against the use of that form of Hindi, which, in his opinion, is not Hindi at all but Urdu written in



Nagri characters, and which the Government has resolved to encourage. Why do they not ask the Government to restore the use of pure Hindi? Is it because they will like to see pundits supplanted by maulvis and missionaries? The introduction of this so-called Hindi is intended to suppress the religious creed taught by the Vedas. To-day Hindi is weeded of Sanskrit words, to-morrow Urdu characters will be also substituted in the place of Hindi characters. The Hindus must bear in mind that Shankracharya is not going to be born again in this kalyuga, who once drove out the Nastiks (infidels) from India, and restored the religion of the Vedas. If no effort is now made to preserve the Sanskrit language, it will be forever lost.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbar* of the 11th October, writing from Mirzapur, says that there has been a slight shower of rain on the 6th October. But this shower has in no way improved the prospects of the kharif harvest. The rice crop has already withered from drought. Some relief works should be immediately started in the district.

Circulation,  
58 copies.

The *Sir Punch Hind* of the 6th October, says that it is in contemplation to enhance the price of opium. If the rumour is correct, it will go very hard with the poor who are already suffering from the scarcity of food. The Chinese Government has prohibited by law the use of opium in China. But in India the price of opium, instead of decreasing, as might be expected, is going to be raised. Our kind Government should treat its Indian subjects with the same indulgence and favour as its British subjects. Were the inhabitants of Manchester in a state of starvation that the Government has been pleased to abolish the cotton import duties which produced a revenue of ninety lakhs of rupees? But it has not thought fit even to temporarily remit the duties on grain for our sake in this time

Circulation,  
150 copies.



of famine. Besides, we are now threatened with a dearth of opium. The natives of India are in a state of abject poverty. They actually live from hand to mouth. Most of them are addicted to the use of opium, although it already sells dear. If its price is still further enhanced, they will necessarily die in large numbers. It is therefore the duty of the Government to sympathise with the poor and to make arrangements for lowering the prices of food grain, and opium. It also behoves the natives to abstain from the use of opium altogether, like the Chinese, lest in course of time circumstances may arise which may make their condition still worse.

[A dispute is raging between the *Oudh Punch* and the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár*. The former is a comic paper. It is published at Lucknow. The latter is published at Khairabad in the Sitapur district. In a recent cartoon the *Oudh Punch* represented its rival as an ass under instruction, itself standing as its tutor by its side with a cane in hand. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* has retaliated with a wood-cut in which a she-ass is represented giving birth to an ass, the ass being the *Oudh Punch*.]

The *Oudh Punch* of the 6th October, says that it is the contemplation of the Government to enhance the price of opium. If the rumour is correct, it will go very hard with the poor who are already suffering from the scarcity of food. The Chinese Government has prohibited by law the use of opium in China. But in India the price of opium, instead of decreasing, as might be expected, is going to be raised. Our kind Government should treat its Indian subjects with the same indulgence and favour as its British subjects. Were the inhabitants of Manchester in a state of starvation that the Government has been pleased to abolish the cotton import duties which produced a revenue of ninety lakhs of rupees? But it has not thought fit even to temporarily remit the duties on grain for our sake in this time



LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	PERIODICITY.	DATE.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Sept. 5th to 10th 1877.
2	Akhbār-i-Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 29th
3	Akhbār-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 10th & 12th
4	Akhbār-i-Pāmanāqī	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Oct. 11th 1877.
5	Akmal-i-Akhbār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Oct. 7th
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdu & English	Bi-weekly	Oct. 6th & 9th
7	Alakhabad Akhbār	Alakhabad	Urdu	Daily	Oct. 9th to 13th
8	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	" 16th
9	Anjuman-i-Panjāb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 5th
10	Asar-ul-Akhbār	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 14th
11	Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	" 4th & 11th
12	Bihar-i-Bandhu	Aligarh	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 21st & 28th 1877.
13	Dabab-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Oct. 8th 1877.
14	Gadgaon Shora	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	" 3rd
15	Haripur Akhbār (Rajputana)	Jalpur	Ditto	Weekly	" 5th
16	Karnam	Meerut	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Oct. 8th 1877.
17	Karnam	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" "
18	Kaukab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 10th
19	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi-English	Weekly	" 8th
20	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	" 9th
21	Khair Khwah-i-Hindustan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 10th
22	Khair Khwah-i-Panjāb	Gujranwala	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 6th & 10th
23	Koh-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	" 9th
24	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	" "

Printed at the Government Press, Calcutta.



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	PERIOD.	DATE.
24	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
25	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
26	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
27	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
28	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
29	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
30	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
31	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
32	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
33	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
34	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
35	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
36	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
37	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
38	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
39	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
40	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
41	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
42	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
43	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
44	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
45	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...
46	Kanpur-i-Hind	Kanpur	Hindi	...	...



47	Safir-i-Budhāna	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	3rd	"
48	Safir-i-Hindustān	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	6th	"
49	Sir Panch Hind	...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	"
50	Shola-i-Tūr	...	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	9th	"
51	Tohfah-i-Kāshmir	...	...	Srinagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	6th	"
52	Umdat-ul-Akhhār	...	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	3rd	"
53	Urdū Akhhār	...	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	8th	"
54	Urdū Akhhār	...	...	Akola	...	Marāhti	...	Ditto	...	6th	"
55	Urdū Akhhār (Akola)	...	...	Ditto	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	"	"
56	Vakil-i-Hindustān	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	5th	"
57	Vrit Dhārā	...	...	Dhār	...	Marāhti	...	Ditto	...	8th	"

PRIYA DĀS,  
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



about 1894, to 1895, when I sold my property in the same

LESLIE A. YIP

[illegible]